

THE STAR GROCERY

The accompanying list will tell you the story of the prices. No special baits to get you in the store and then overcharge you on some article to get even, but constant uniformity in the lowest prices quoted. Grade of Goods always up to the standard. Correct weights always certain, and a positive guarantee of satisfaction or money refunded.

2 Dozen Fresh Country Eggs 15c.

Table Fruits.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 2 cans Santa Rosa Apricots..... | 25 |
| 2 " Santa Rosa Peaches..... | 25 |
| 2 " Santa Rosa Grapes..... | 25 |
| 2 " Regal Peaches..... | 25 |
| 2 " Cutting's Green Apples..... | 25 |
| 2 " Cutting's Egg Plums..... | 25 |
| 1 can White Cherries..... | 15 |
| 3 cans Martin & Wagner Peas..... | 25 |
| 3 " Sebastapol Green Apples..... | 25 |
| 3 " Sebastapol Grapes..... | 25 |
| 1 can Sliced Pine Apple..... | 25 |
| 1 " Santa Rosa Lemon Cling..... | 15 |
| 1 can Cutting's Peaches..... | 15 |

Eastern Can Fruits.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----|
| 3 cans 3 lb. Pie Peaches..... | 30 |
| 3 cans 3 lb. Apples..... | 30 |
| 1 can gallon Apples..... | 30 |
| 3 cans Blueberries..... | 25 |
| 3 cans Blackberries..... | 25 |
| 1 can Red Cherries..... | 10 |
| 6 cans Gooseberries..... | 55 |
| 6 cans Raspberries..... | 25 |
| 1 can Strawberries..... | 10 |
| 3 cans Martin & Wagner Peas..... | 25 |
| 1 can gallon Peaches..... | 30 |
| 3 cans 3 lb. Pine Apples..... | 25 |

Canned Vegetables.

| | |
|------------------------------|----|
| 4 cans Vinton Corn..... | 25 |
| 2 cans Beattie Corn..... | 15 |
| 3 cans Shenandoah Corn..... | 15 |
| 3 cans Primrose Corn..... | 25 |
| 3 cans Nectarine Corn..... | 25 |
| 1 can Early June Peas..... | 10 |
| 3 cans Marrowfat Peas..... | 15 |
| 2 cans White Wax Beans..... | 15 |
| 3 cans String Beans..... | 15 |
| 2 " Lima Beans..... | 15 |
| 6 " Kaw Valley Tomatoes..... | 55 |
| 3 " Boston Baked Beans..... | 25 |
| 2 " Suetash..... | 15 |
| 3 " 3 lb. Pumpkins..... | 15 |
| 2 " Tomatoes..... | 15 |
| 2 " Green Peas..... | 25 |
| 3 " Beattie Tomatoes..... | 25 |

California Dried and Evaporated Fruits.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| 3 lbs. Country Apples..... | 25 |
| 3 lbs. Blackberries..... | 25 |
| 1 lb. Pitted Cherries..... | 15 |
| 3 lbs. Pears..... | 25 |
| 3 lbs. Nectarines..... | 25 |
| 1 lb. Raspberries..... | 25 |
| 6 lbs. Grapes..... | 25 |
| 7 lbs. English Currants..... | 25 |
| 3 lbs. Large Prunes..... | 25 |
| 3 lbs. Silver Prunes..... | 25 |
| Citron and Lemon Peel per lb..... | 20 |
| 6 lbs. Large Raisins..... | 25 |
| 2 lbs. Pitted Plums..... | 25 |
| 3 lbs. Fancy Peaches..... | 25 |
| 1 lb. Evaporated Apples..... | 15 |
| 1 lb. Evaporated Apricots..... | 15 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| 7 bars Kirk's White Russian Soap..... | 25 |
| 8 bars White Spanish Soap..... | 25 |
| No. 1 Sugar Cured Hams, per lb..... | 10 1/2 |
| California Hams, per lb..... | 08 |
| Dry Salt Bacon, per lb..... | 08 |
| 4 lbs. Kingford Corn Starch..... | 05 |
| 6 lb. box Gloss Starch..... | 85 |
| 12 boxes Carpet Tacks..... | 10 |
| Good Scrub Brush..... | 05 |
| 2 gallon pail Syrup..... | 45 |
| Large pail Jelly..... | 45 |
| 2 cans Anderson's Jams..... | 25 |
| 16 lbs. White Lard..... | 1 00 |
| 3 cans Eagle Milk..... | 50 |
| 3 lbs. Rockwood Premium Chocolate..... | 00 |
| Rockwood's Sweet Chocolate..... | 05 |
| Royal and Price's B. Powder, per lb..... | 40 |
| 6 lbs. Carolina Rice..... | 25 |
| 6 pkg. Arm and Hammer Soda..... | 25 |
| Kennedy's Crackers by box per lb..... | 5 1/2 |
| All kinds pkg Coffee..... | 15 |
| Crushed Java Coffee, per pkg..... | 15 |
| Lewis Lye, per can..... | 10 |
| 10 lbs. Sal. Soda..... | 25 |
| 1 lb. Horseshoe Tobacco..... | 37 |
| 1 lb. Star Tobacco..... | 38 |

Ask and find out how cheap we are selling all brands of FLOUR.

J. S. Spreat, The Star Grocer
112 East 6th St. Tele. 252.

THAT'S WHAT HE SAYS

Secretary Carlisle Advises Changes in Tariff Bill.

In Order to Secure United Democratic Support.

THE TAX ON SUGAR

Is the Most Important Modification Proposed.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle has authorized the following statement in reply to an inquiry as to whether it were true that he had taken part in the conference which it has been said were being held for the purpose of agreeing upon certain amendments to the pending tariff bill:

"I have had no conference upon this subject with anybody except the Democratic members of the senate committee on finance, and therefore can not state of my own personal knowledge what has occurred in any of those conferences that may have taken place. It is true that an effort is being made to agree upon such changes in the pending bill as will secure for the bill united and active support of all the Democrats in the senate. The indications now are that this support can and will be secured without making radical changes in the rates of duty or material alterations in the form of structure of the tariff schedules which they passed by the house of Representatives. In fact, I regard most of the changes now under consideration as quite unimportant, while the remainder are not of such a character as substantially to effect the merits of the bill as a measure for the reform of the worst features of existing legislation upon the subject.

"I do not think we ought to permit differences of opinion upon mere matters of details or in regard to small increases or reduction of rates in the bill as it now stands to prevent the redemption of our pledges to the people, and therefore I am in favor of securing, if possible, without any surrender of principle and without abandoning any part of the Democratic policy of tariff reform, such mutual concessions upon these points as will consolidate our strength and pass the measure at the earliest possible date. So far as the proposed amendments relate to duties upon important articles of consumption now subject to duty, the rates suggested as the basis for adjustment are all much lower than in the present law, while there are only a few instances in which they are higher than in the bill reported by the senate committee.

"By far the most important single article upon which a change of duty is now proposed is sugar, raw and re-

fined, and it is strenuously contended by persons interested in the production of this article that the specific rates allowed in the bill as reported by the senate committee, are higher than the ad valorem rates which it is now proposed to insert. Whether this is correct or not depends on the price of sugar in the foreign markets from time to time, and, therefore, it is not possible to make an exact statement upon the subject, but I am satisfied that the difference, if any, between the specific rates heretofore proposed and the ad valorem rates now under consideration, is so small as to be of no material consequence either way. At any rate, I think that differences of opinion upon this question which have always been troublesome and vexatious, should not be allowed to defeat the passage of the tariff bill and I believe this is the view of all intelligent and sincere advocates of revenue reform.

"The repeal of the McKinley act and the substitution of a more just and equitable measure in its place are of vital importance to the prosperity of the country, and the people have a right to expect that all who are really in favor of a reduction of tariff taxation will make such reasonable concessions to each other's views as will certainly accomplish these results. If the country is to wait for tariff reform until a measure is devised which is entirely acceptable in all parts to every senator and representative whose vote is necessary to pass it, our promises will never be kept."

On the income tax question the secretary expressed himself in favor of limiting the operation of the law to five years so that the effect upon the country could be tested.

Shot for Singing "After the Ball."
STEVENS POINT, Wis., April 30.—Joseph Skinner, a young man living just outside the city, was shot and probably fatally injured for singing "After the Ball," by a neighbor. The latter claims he thought Skinner was a tramp who had previously disturbed him.

Major Kirkland is Dead.
CHICAGO, April 30.—Major Joseph Kirkland died at his home to-day from an attack of angina pectoris. He was best known as a writer, though he had an honorable record as a soldier during the late war and as a lawyer since.

En Route to the North Pole.
TROMSØ, Norway, April 30.—The North Polar expedition under the command of Walter Wellman has arrived here en route for the island of Spitzbergen and the far North.

The Crowning Beauty of Woman
Is a luxuriant growth of hair. Beggs' Hair Renewer is guaranteed to give satisfaction, as it is a purely a vegetable preparation, and acts directly on the roots of the hair. Sold and warranted by W. R. Kennady, 4th and Kas. Ave.

The STATE JOURNAL's Want and Miscellaneous columns reach each working day in the week more than twice as many Topeka people as can be reached through any other paper. This is a fact.

Peerless Steam Laundry—Peerless Steam Laundry.

HEAVEN IS AT HAND.

Carl Browne With a Cup Coffee in One Hand,

And a Hard Boiled Egg in the Other,

TELLS HIS SOLDIERS

He is Ready for the "Reincarnation."

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Citizen James S. Coxey, commander-in-chief of the good roads army of the commonwealth, standing on a rickety wagon in the center of Brightwood driving park, waving aloft his alpine hat to one of the most cosmopolitan and extensive audiences ever gathered in Washington, announced yesterday afternoon the greatest march of the nineteenth century had been accomplished. Three hundred and a half of miserably dressed, woe-begone, grumbling, out at the elbows, and run down at the heel specimens of humanity marched into the park led by a wheezing apology for a band, pitched tents and stretched themselves in the sun. Thousands from the city turned out to make a holiday of it and inspect the curious aggregation.

Over the most pretentious tent, which bore the sign of "headquarters," painted across it, were found the leaders of the army, General Coxey and Marshal Browne. The marshal busied himself in changing his buckskin suit for a more conventional black cutaway in preparation for the "incarnation services," which were about to begin.

Clad in fashionable spring attire of light drab hue, and as perfectly creased trousers as could be seen on Fifth avenue, with a cup of coffee in one hand and a boiled egg in the other, from which he alternately took refreshments and sustenance, sat General Coxey. The question which has most agitated Washington of late was propounded to him by the press reporter.

"What do you intend to do when the police prevent you from holding your meeting in the capitol grounds?" he was asked.

"No one will prevent us," replied the seer from Massillon. "Does not the constitution guarantee the right to peaceably assemble and petition congress?"

"But there is a police regulation passed by congress which forbids processions and assemblies on the capitol grounds, and the police will stop your army if it attempts to trespass."

"The constitution was written before any police regulations," replied the general. "If they come in conflict with the constitution, they are void. We stand squarely upon the constitution, that is our platform."

"How do you intend to enforce your rights?"

Will Appeal to the Courts.

"There is but one way, by an appeal to the courts. We will go before the highest courts in the land if necessary. Meanwhile we will wait here in Washington if it takes all summer. If the courts refuse us our rights there will be a revolution. I do not advocate revolution, nor do I desire it, but it will be irresistible, and it will be the greatest revolution of history, if the American people are once thoroughly aroused."

The conversation of Mr. Coxey was broken into by a trumpet-call, which summoned the choir of the army. Following Carl Browne, the choir of a dozen privates in the army docketed out to the platform wagon. Browne climbed into the wagon; beside him stood a stalwart man holding aloft the banner with the legend "The Kingdom of Heaven (on Earth) is at Hand." The choir sang in various keys—a key to each individual—a parody on the revival hymn "Hold the Fort." Before the singing was ended, several hundred people gathered around the wagon, with uplifted faces. Across the race track, in front of the improvised platform, the grand stand seats were filled with solid rows of men and women, like on a race day.

The track itself was full of carriages, in some of which ladies and gentlemen of the fashionable world leaned back, shaded by parasols, and listening curiously. Senators Manderson and Frye with their wives, were in handsome carriages, Senator Coke and Representative Kilgore of Texas, stood wedged in by the populace, the long, gray beard of Senator Delph of Oregon, showed conspicuously. Representative Dooliver was at the head of another group of congressmen. Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, of Kansas, the Populist speaker, stood with her baby in her arms.

Theology and Finance.

The speech of Carl Browne was a strange mixture of theology and finance. He acknowledged that he was a crank, because it took a crank to move anything, he said. The present condition of the country, he declared to be the fulfillment of the revelation to St. John. The horns of the beast were the seven conspiracies against the money of the people; the ten horns were the ten monopolies, foremost among them the sugar trust. Grover Cleveland had called an extra session of congress, and by the aid of "that gray-headed rat from Ohio, John Sherman," had been able to heal the wounds of the seventh head by repealing the silver purchasing bill. Browne's speech was listened to with impatience, because the people wanted to hear Coxey. When finally the general scrambled up and was introduced, he waved his hat to each quarter of the compass.

Coxey Makes a Speech.

The citizen launched into his description of the millions of starving unemployed, shouting, "We'll starve here all summer, until congress takes

action on these bills." [Great applause with bell accompaniment.] "I believe they will be passed in two weeks. You only have to pick up the papers to see what desperate straits these men are coming to, to get to Washington. Look at the trains that have been seized. I don't believe in lawlessness, no, far from it. It makes no difference if they don't get here Tuesday, we will go to the capitol and make our demands and come back here to camp and wait. This revolutionary spirit of '76 is making the money lenders tremble now. Congress takes two years to vote on anything if left to itself. Twenty millions of people are hungry and can't wait two years to eat. Four million men idle for nine months. That's what Grover Cleveland has cost this country. [Great applause.] Sherman and Tom Reed have helped him, so the Republicans have not yet got the horse on the Democrats. If congress knows what the people need and does not give it, congress is dishonest. We propose to give them the benefit of the doubt and show them the way out of the question."

In his address Coxey talked a half an hour, bare-headed under the hot sun, explaining his bill for good roads, for plenty of money and its companion piece, universal luxury, through non-interest bearing bonds. Every thrust at the plutocrats was accentuated by the clang of the bell, and the crowd which gathered about was constantly changing, but altogether an attentive one.

The Army at Dinner. Meantime the army inside the canvas had been disposing of a miserable meal. The men lined up before a commissary wagon from which squares of the bread which they call "punk" was dealt out to them. This they took over to the camp fire, on which several buckets of uninviting-looking meat stew had been cooking. Each soldier received a big spoonful of the stew on his bread, and they sat about on the ground gnawing this in a famished way. A much more elaborate meal was prepared for the leaders in the headquarters tent.

The gate receipts for the day are said to have been but \$10. General Coxey declared his army will march to the capitol Tuesday noon, holding its great mass meeting on the steps to demand the passage of his bill, and then return to camp to wait until they become laws.

Kelly at Des Moines.

Held by the Police Outside of the City in a Drenching Rain.

DES MOINES, Iowa, April 30.—Des Moines was in a state of intense excitement last night over the arrival of the Kelly industrial army. The men had marched twenty-seven miles without food and were held by the police five miles out of the city, in a driving rain storm, all day, with no provisions or shelter. The action of the authorities aroused much indignation among the laboring people, and when the army finally marched up Grand avenue to the camp on the east side of town, wet, haggard and weary, their pitiable condition aroused sympathy almost as great as that which was theirs before. Conf. A mass meeting of laboring men has been called for to-day, committees are at work soliciting food and money, and threats are made that unless transportation is secured to Chicago, radical steps will be taken.

At last Kelly consented to move, and the march began. Dozens of carriages lined the route into town, and with the sheriff, chief of police, mayor and a guard of officers and deputies, the industrial army moved up the city's principal streets, feebly singing their army-songs. The streets were lined with spectators, and as the weary men trudged on, weak from hunger, women wept and sympathized. The stove factory, one and a half miles east of the capitol, furnished shelter for all the men, and their spirits soon revived when a wholesome supper, furnished by the city, was given them. Many straggled in during the evening, and 1,250 slept in the camp. All day long the city authorities were in a turmoil of excitement. Processions to greet the army were forbidden, and brass bands were put under the ban. All this incensed the laboring men, and created sympathy for the industrial army, and the authorities are much exercised over the unexpectedly rapid development of sentiment favorable to Kelly. The mayor announced that the city would furnish but one day's provisions, and then request the army to move on. The trades and labor assembly called a meeting, denounced the authorities, and appointed a committee to secure food and raise money for transportation.

Kelly was weary but determined when he reached the camp and seemed in no wise discouraged. "Of course I am here until we get one. That is certain. I have been informed that arrangements are being made to take us out Tuesday, with teams. But we won't go until we go on a train and one furnished by railway officials. We will not seize one, however, there need be no fear on that score."

MARCHED TO JAIL.

Fifty of the Portland, Ore., Commonwealers Behind the Bars.

PORTLAND, Ore., April 30.—The

Portland contingent of Coxey's army, who seized a Union Pacific train at Troutdale and were arrested by United States troops at Arlington, were brought back to the city. General Scheffer, with Quartermaster General Breckinridge and fifty others were taken to jail, and the remainder were placed under guard of the regular troops.

The industrial number 507 in all. They are being fed at the expense of the United States, and express no desire to escape. The leaders will be arraigned in the federal court on the charge of contempt. The main body is sidetracked on the east side of the river. Some excitement was caused when the leaders were marched off to jail under a guard of policemen, but no attempt to interfere was made.

CALIFORNIA ARMIES.

Nine Hundred Men Reach Sacramento Eastward Bound.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 30.—The San Francisco and Oakland industrial armies, numbering about 900 men, arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening from Richmond. They took up their quarters at the base ball grounds. Accommodations are very poor and many of the men are without blankets. They are fairly well supplied with food, however, one man on the road having given them three steers.

The Galvin Contingent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 30.—The Galvin contingent of the Coxey army reached this city Saturday midnight. They went into camp beyond the west bank of the Scioto, a part, however, sleeping in the trades assembly hall. Their wants are being supplied by the Trades assembly of this city which is furnishing them provisions and raising a sum of money to transport the army as far as Wheeling or Pittsburgh.

Chicago Commons.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Unless something unforeseen occurs the Chicago contingent of the commonwealth army will leave for Washington Tuesday morning.

GREECE'S EARTHQUAKE.

More Than Three Hundred Shocks Occur in a Few Hours.

ATHENS, April 30.—The official report sent from the earthquake stricken district in nowise minimizes the first account of the disaster. The whole coast line from the ancient port of Larymna to the Peloponnese suffered terribly. King George was deeply stirred by the scenes of suffering he witnessed during his visit to Attica. He has announced his intention of visiting Thebes and extending aid and sympathy to the afflicted people there.

The loss of life on Friday night last must have been very great. M. Boupides, minister of the interior, has received advices that in the Lokrist district alone 300 persons were killed. Two hundred and thirty-three bodies have already been recovered. About 300 were injured.

The people of Attica have fled to the hills for safety. In this district there was a continuous series of shocks. In seven hours and a half 315 were counted. When the earth movements began, and houses began to totter and fall, many of the inhabitants forgot everything except their personal safety. They ran wildly from their doomed city and sought a firm standing place on the hills that rise behind the town. The earth swung to and fro like a pendulum, and between the swings would tremble and quiver.

Great fissures opened over an area of ten square kilometers. Much damage was done along the shore by a seismic wave which encroached upon the coast for a distance of twenty metres. A number of houses were destroyed by this means and there can be no doubt lives were also lost.

The contour of part of the coast line has been materially changed. The shore on the Euboean side has sunk six feet. Other natural phenomena accompanied the disturbance. The sulphur springs at Aidipso were temporarily changed in character, and spouted forth torrents of almost boiling water. Springs of pure, fresh water appeared in the crater of an extinct volcano. The center of the disturbance lies between Larymna and the Mollan gulf, but throughout the extent of Greece the shocks were felt.

Conductors and Trainmen Confer.

NEWTON, Kan., April 30.—Representatives of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Trainmen of the Santa Fe road held a mass meeting here yesterday and discussed the seigniority system as practiced by that road at length. Speeches were made by prominent members of the two orders from many parts of the state. The unanimous decision of the meeting was against abolishing the present system.

Off to Another Jail.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 30.—Judges Nevitt, Copenhaver and Lyons of St. Clair county, who have been confined for several months past in the county jail for contempt of the United States court in refusing to order the payment of certain railroad bonds, issued some years ago by their county, yesterday changed their place of incarceration to the Henry county jail at Clinton. This was done by order of Judge Phillips.

Struck by Lightning.

KIOWA, Kan., April 30.—Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock the handsome home of D. R. Streeter, near Kiowa, was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of \$1,500, while the contents were also damaged to the amount of \$800. The family, consisting of six persons, were severely shocked, but none of them were fatally injured.

General Strike Declared.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The union painters and paper-hangers acted in a spirit of retaliation at a mass meeting yesterday afternoon and declared a general strike upon all the bosses who locked their men out three weeks ago.

Incendiary Fire in Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 30.—A fire, supposed to be incendiary, burned four business houses at Fourth and Central avenue here yesterday. Loss, \$75,000; partially insured.



FOR CLOTHES.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. GENTS.

CAPITAL COAL YARD,

112 WEST FOURTH ST.

Orange Coal \$2.45 per ton. Cat prices on all Coal and Wood orders. Grant's Jersey Bull is located here. Come in and see me if you want cheap prices on Coal or Wood.

I. W. B. GRANT, 412 WEST FOURTH ST.

HIRAM HULSE, FLORIST

Corner Elmwood and Willow Avenues, Potwin Place, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Grows and sells plants. Makes a specialty of cut flowers. Does all kinds of floral work in a first-class manner.

TELEPHONE 459.

April Ads. Bring May "Scads" To landlords whose ads. for tenants are sent to a newspaper that the people read. Those who trust to a house bill or a paper with little circulation are invariably left to waddle out of a flood of financial difficulties as best they may. A large number of house-hunters is on the move this present month whose line of march is formed from the house-to-rent columns of the STATE JOURNAL. A line or two in those columns will signal it your way. Can you afford to miss it?

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

Are You Troubled With Constipation or Sick Headache? If so, why not try Beggs' Little Giant Pills? It only takes one pill a day; forty pills in a bottle. One bottle will cure you, and only costs 25c. Sold and warranted by W. R. Kennady, 4th and Kas. Ave.

We mend our customers laundry free of charge. Peerless Steam Laundry 112 and 114 West Eighth

Pure blood means good health. Reinforce it with De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood, cures Eruptions, Eczema, Scrofula and all diseases arising from impure blood. It recommends itself. J. K. Jones.

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

Good work done by the Peerless.

What makes a house a home? The mother well, the children rosy, the father in good health and good humor. All brought about by the use of De Witt's Sarsaparilla. It recommends itself. J. K. Jones.

Shirts mended by the Peerless.

Gained Every Day

On Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla—Ague, Malaria, Neuralgia, Sick Headaches.



Miss Hattie Stuart

I have found such benefit in Hood's Sarsaparilla during the summer that I intend never to be without it. I could scarcely go about for ague and malaria, when I got a bottle. Every day after that I found myself improving. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I got as fleshy and strong as any woman would wish to be. Instead of housework being a burden it is now a pleasure. I used to have Neuralgia Headaches, But seldom have them now. If I feel I am going to have a headache, it matters not at what hour, I just take one of Hood's Pills and in less than half an hour the dizzy feeling is all gone." Miss Hattie Stuart, Elmola, Kan.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 2c.